

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

ANTOLIN ANDREW MARKS

Plaintiff,

V.

JOHN AND JANE DOES, *et al.*,

Defendants.

No. C09-5489 RJB/KLS

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

This civil rights action has been referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Local MJR 3 and 4. On February 24, 2010, the court considered the motions to dismiss Plaintiff Antolin Andrew Marks's personal capacity claims against Defendants A. Neil Clark, Deanna Gephard, James T. Hayes and Thomas P. Giles (Dkts. 15, 17, 18 and 19). Mr. Marks failed to file a response to these motions. Dkt. 22, p. 1. While the court was inclined to recommend that the motions to dismiss be granted, it first gave Mr. Marks the opportunity to file an amended complaint on or before March 19, 2010, to cure the deficiencies noted in the court's order. *Id.* Mr. Marks has failed to do so.

BACKGROUND AND PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS

A. Prefiling Order

By Order dated August 10, 2009, Chief Judge Robert S. Lasnik determined that Plaintiff may proceed in this action only on his claim that certain Defendants knowingly built the facility

1 in which he is housed on contaminated land and that Plaintiff has developed skin cancer and
2 other injuries attributable to his exposure to toxic chemicals. All other claims asserted in the
3 complaint are barred. Dkt. 7.

4 *B. Plaintiff's Allegations*

5 Mr. Marks states that he is currently housed at the Northwest Detention Center (NWDC).
6 Dkt. 9, p. 2.¹ He alleges that the NWDC was constructed on a superfund clean-up site where the
7 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not conducted any follow-up testing. *Id.* During
8 the past three years and seven months that he has been housed at the NWDC, toxic materials
9 under the building have been seeping into the facility through oxidation and evaporation. *Id.*, p.
10 3. Plaintiff claims that due to these toxins, he is now suffering from the beginnings of skin
11 cancer that cannot be treated at the NWDC and that a pre-existing brain injury has increased
12 since his arrival at the NWDC. *Id.* He further alleges that exposure to the toxic chemicals have
13 caused him to “be susceptible to the cancerous growth of lesions, raised skin, and unidentified
14 things.” *Id.*, p. 6.

15 *C. Plaintiff's Allegations as to Defendants Clark, Gephardt, Hayes and Giles*

16 *1. Defendant Clark.* Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant A. Neil Clark, Field Office
17 Director, Office of Detention and Removal, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE),
18 violated his Eighth Amendment rights by deliberately holding Mr. Marks in a facility where Mr.
19 Clark knew there is exposure to toxic chemicals which cause cancers. Dkt. 9, p. 7. Mr. Marks
20 alleges that Defendant Clark knew that the site of the NWDC was a superfund cleanup site, that
21 Geo Group dug into the ground lower than the maximum twenty feet, that this digging would
22 cause exposure to toxic chemicals and that the exposure would cause cancer in humans. *Id.* Mr.
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¹ According to Defendants, Mr. Marks was released from immigration custody on May 8, 2009. Dkt. 14, p. 4-5.

1 Marks alleges that he was exposed to cancer causing chemicals in the walls and air of the facility
2 and that he has contracted cancer. *Id.* In his request for relief, the Plaintiff specifically
3 requested “damages in the amount of \$65,000,000 from all parties,” but then went on to specify
4 certain amounts from various defendants. A defined amount for damages was not alleged
5 against Defendant Clark. Dkt. 9, p. 20. There is no request for injunctive relief as to Defendant
6 Clark.
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8 2. *Defendant Gephardt.* Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant Deanna Gephardt, Health
9 Services Administrator, Division of Immigration Health Services, U.S. Public Health Services,
10 denied him his due process rights under the Fifth Amendment by failing to provide him with
11 medical care and being deliberately indifferent to his injury. Dkt. 9, p. 26. He claims that
12 Defendant Gephardt has interfered with the medical orders issued by a licensed doctor, that she
13 has discontinued orders made by a licensed doctor, that she knew Mr. Marks was being injured
14 by toxic chemicals, but denied him access to medical assistance from a dermatologist or
15 oncology specialist by vetoing medical orders issued by a doctor, and that she interfered with Dr.
16 Rice’s psychiatric evaluation of Mr. Marks. *Id.*, pp. 18-19.
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18 3. *Defendant Hayes.* Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant James T. Hayes, Director, Office
19 of Detention and Removal, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), “was an intrinsic part
20 of the mechanism that sought and gained the contract with Geo Group, Inc. for the erection of
21 the NWDC”; that he contracted with the Geo Group, Inc. when he knew or should have known
22 that the soil beneath the structure contained lethal toxic chemicals; that despite this knowledge,
23 he allowed Plaintiff to be housed at the NWDC when he knew or should have known that
24 Plaintiff would be injured and that Plaintiff has been injured. Dkt. 9, p. 6. Mr. Marks also
25 alleges that he has been unable to gain the proper treatment for his injuries, such as melanoma
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and squamous cell carcinoma because Defendant Hayes has failed to provide a doctor at the NWDC. *Id.*

4. *Defendant Giles.* Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant Thomas P. Giles, Assistant Field Director/Officer in Charge, Office of Detention and Removal, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), entered into a contract with the Geo Group, Inc. knowing that the Geo Group was going to erect the NWDC on ground that is contaminated by toxic chemicals that cause cancer. Dkt. 9, p. 8. Mr. Marks claims that Defendant Giles violated his Eighth Amendment rights by deliberately holding Mr. Marks in a facility where Mr. Giles knew there is exposure to toxic chemicals which cause cancers. *Id.* Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant Giles knew that the site of the NWDC was a superfund cleanup site, that Geo Group dug into the ground lower than the maximum twenty feet, that this digging would cause exposure to toxic chemicals and that over time, the exposure would cause cancer in humans. *Id.* Mr. Marks alleges that he was exposed to cancer causing chemicals in the walls and air of the facility and that he has contracted cancer. *Id.*

The remainder of Mr. Marks' allegations against Defendant Giles are barred by Judge Lasnik's August 10, 2009 Order. Dkt. 7.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court's review of a motion to dismiss brought under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) is limited to the complaint. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668 at 688 (9th Cir. 2001). However, a court may take judicial notice of its own records (but not the truth of the contents of all documents found therein), *M/V American Queen v. San Diego Marine Constr. Corp.*, 708 F.2d 1483, 1491 (9th Cir. 1983), and may take judicial notice of public records. (See, *MGIC*

1 *Indem. Corp. v. Weisman*, 803 F.2d 500, 504 (9th Cir.1986)), without converting a motion to
2 dismiss into a motion for summary judgment.

3 All material factual allegations contained in the complaint are taken as admitted and the
4 complaint is to be liberally construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Jenkins v.*
5 *McKeithen*, 395 U.S. 411, 421 (1969); Lee, 250 F.3d at 688. A complaint should not be
6 dismissed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can
7 prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. *Conley v. Gibson*,
8 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957). Dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) may be based upon the
9 lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable
10 legal theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dept.*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). Although
11 the Court must construe pleadings of pro se litigants liberally, the Court may not supply essential
12 elements to the complaint that may not have been initially alleged. *Ivey v. Board of Regents*, 673
13 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Similarly, in civil rights actions, a liberal interpretation of the
14 complaint may not supply essential elements of the claim that were not initially pled. *Pena v.*
15 *Gardner*, 976 F.2d 769, 471 (9th Cir. 1992).

16 In order to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must also contain sufficient factual
17 matter, accepted as true, to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v.*
18 *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009), citing *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*,
19 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929 (2007). *Iqbal* held that the plausibility
20 standard announced in *Twombly* means that Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) “demands more than an
21 unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1949.
22 “[N]aked assertion[s]” of illegal conduct devoid of “further factual enhancement” do not
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1 suffice. *Id.*, quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557. Instead, the complaint “must contain sufficient
2 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.*,
3 quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

4 Before the court may dismiss a pro se complaint for failure to state a claim, it must
5 provide the pro se litigant with notice of the deficiencies of his or her complaint and an
6 opportunity to amend the complaint prior to dismissal. *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1055
7 (9th Cir. 1992); see also *Noll v. Carlson*, 809 F.2d 1446, 1449 (9th Cir. 1987). However, leave
8 to amend need not be granted where amendment would be futile or the amended complaint
9 would be subject to dismissal. *Saul v. United States*, 928 F.2d 829, 843 (9th Cir. 1991).

11 *DISCUSSION*

12 A. *Eighth Amendment Violations -- Defendants Hayes and Giles (Motions to Dismiss --*
13 *Dkts. 18 and 29) and Defendant Clark*

14 Mr. Marks’ Eighth Amendment claims include a conditions of confinement claim
15 (building the NWDC on a Superfund site) and a failure to provide medical care claim (from
16 injuries allegedly stemming from his exposure to toxic materials at the NWDC).

17 The Eighth Amendment addresses punishment of persons imprisoned for a crime. *Estelle*
18 *v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 102-103, 97 S. Ct. 285, 290, 50 L. Ed. 2d 251 (1976). The rights of one
19 who is civilly committed are analyzed using the same standards that apply to pretrial detainees.
20 *Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918, 931-32 (9th Cir. 2004). While courts borrow Eighth Amendment
21 jurisprudence in giving shape to pretrial detainees’ substantive due process rights, that
22 amendment establishes only a minimum standard of care. *Conn v. City of Reno*, 572 F.3d 1047,
23 1054 (9th Cir. 2009) citing *Oregon Advocacy Center v. Mink*, 322 F.3d 1101, 1120 (9th Cir.
24 2003). The Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments both guarantee that inmates and detainees
25 receive constitutionally adequate medical and mental health care. *Conn*, 572 F.3d at 1054. An
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1 official's deliberate indifference to a substantial risk of serious harm to an inmate violates the
2 Eighth Amendment, and *a fortiori*, the Fourteenth. *Conn*, 572 F.3d at 1054-55.

3 1. *Conditions of Confinement – Begin Housed in a Building on Superfund Site*

4 Where the conditions of confinement are challenged, a plaintiff must make an “objective”
5 showing that the deprivation was “sufficiently serious” to form the basis for an Eighth
6 Amendment violation. *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 298 (1991). Second, the plaintiff must
7 make a “subjective” showing that the government official acted “with a sufficiently culpable
8 state of mind.” *Id.* As to the first prong, those deprivations denying the minimal civilized
9 measure of life’s necessities are sufficiently grave to form the basis of an Eighth Amendment
10 violation. *Id.* (quoting *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981)). Prison officials have a
11 duty to ensure that prisoners are provided adequate shelter, food, clothing, sanitation, medical
12 care, and personal safety. See *Farmer*, 511 U.S. 825

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14 Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant Hayes sought and gained the contract for the
15 construction of the NWDC on a site he knew contained lethal toxic chemicals and that despite
16 this knowledge, he allowed Plaintiff to be housed at the NWDC where Plaintiff has been injured
17 by exposure to the toxic chemicals. Dkt. 9, p. 6.

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19 Mr. Marks’s allegations against Defendants Giles and Clark are similar, in that he claims
20 that these defendants entered into the contract for the construction of the NWDC knowing that
21 the site was contaminated by cancer causing chemicals and that they intentionally held Mr.
22 Marks at the NWDC despite this knowledge. Dkt. 9, pp. 6-7. Mr. Marks alleges that Defendants
23 Giles and Marks were aware that the Geo Group dug into the ground lower than the maximum
24 twenty feet, that this digging would cause exposure to toxic chemicals, and that Mr. Marks
25 contracted cancer after being exposed to cancer causing chemicals. *Id.*

1 *a) Sufficiently Serious Deprivation*

2 Mr. Marks alleges that he was intentionally housed at a site contaminated by
3 cancer causing chemicals and that as a result of his exposure to these chemicals, he suffers from
4 the beginnings of skin cancer and has “symptoms of the fact that his brain injury has increased
5 since his arrival.” Dkt. 9, p. 3. Assuming these allegations to be true, his complaint appears to
6 establish the existence of a sufficiently serious deprivation.

7 *b) Sufficiently Culpable State of Mind*

8 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Hayes, Giles and Clark participated in the
9 contract for the building of the NWDC, knew of the dangers inherent in the site of the NWDC,
10 and that despite this knowledge, intentionally held Mr. Marks at the NWDC. These allegations
11 are conclusory and it is impossible to determine from them the extent of these defendants'
12 knowledge, participation or subjective intent. Mr. Marks has failed to assert specific facts as to
13 the individual participation of each of these defendants in the building of the NWDC and their
14 deliberate indifference to the danger such building allegedly caused. Mr. Marks was given an
15 opportunity to replead and allege facts specific to each defendant (Dkt. 22), but he has failed to
16 do so. Accordingly, the undersigned recommends that this claim be dismissed.

17 2. *Denial of Medical Care*

18 The Due Process clause affords pretrial detainees at least the same level of medical care
19 as that required by the Eighth Amendment. *Gibson v. County of Washoe Nevada*, 290 F.3d
20 1175, 1187 (9th Cir.2002). Thus, a detainee claiming an Eighth Amendment violation relating
21 to health care must show that officials acted with deliberate indifference to a serious medical
22 need. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976). The plaintiff must prove both an objective
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1 and a subjective component. *Hudson v. McMillan*, 503 U.S. 1 (1992); *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974
2 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 1992).

3 Deliberate indifference to an inmate's serious medical needs violates the Eighth
4 Amendment's proscription against cruel and unusual punishment. *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S.
5 97, 104 (1976). Deliberate indifference includes denial, delay or intentional interference with a
6 prisoner's medical treatment. *Id.* at 104-5; see also *Broughton v. Cutter Labs.*, 622 F.2d 458,
7 459-60 (9th Cir. 1980). To succeed on a deliberate indifference claim, an inmate must
8 demonstrate that the prison official had a sufficiently culpable state of mind. *Farmer v. Brennan*,
9 511 U.S. 825, 836 (1994). A determination of deliberate indifference involves an examination of
10 two elements: the seriousness of the prisoner's medical need and the nature of the defendant's
11 response to that need. *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 1992). First, the
12 alleged deprivation must be, objectively, "sufficiently serious." *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834. A
13 "serious medical need" exists if the failure to treat a prisoner's condition would result in further
14 significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain contrary to contemporary
15 standards of decency. *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 32-35 (1993); *McGuckin*, 974 F.2d at
16 1059. Second, the prison official must be deliberately indifferent to the risk of harm to the
17 inmate. *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834.

20 An official is deliberately indifferent to a serious medical need if the official "knows of
21 and disregards an excessive risk to inmate health or safety." *Id.* at 837. Deliberate indifference
22 requires more culpability than ordinary lack of due care for a prisoner's health. *Id.* at 835. In
23 assessing whether the official acted with deliberate indifference, a court's inquiry must focus on
24 what the prison official actually perceived, not what the official should have known. See *Wallis*
25 *v. Baldwin*, 70 F.3d 1074, 1077 (9th Cir. 1995). In other words an official must (1) be actually
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1 aware of facts from which an inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of harm exists, (2)
2 actually draw the inference, but (3) nevertheless disregard the risk to the inmate's health.

3 *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837-8.

4 Mr. Marks alleges that he has been unable to gain the proper treatment for his injuries
5 such as melanoma and squamous cell carcinoma because Defendant Hayes has failed to provide
6 a doctor at the NWDC. Dkt. 9, p. 6. He alleges that Defendant Gephardt failed to provide him
7 with medical care, was deliberately indifferent to his injury, interfered with medical orders
8 issued by a licensed doctor, discontinued orders made by a licensed doctor, and denied him
9 access to medical assistance from a dermatologist or oncology specialist by vetoing medical
10 orders issued by a doctor, and interfered with Dr. Rice's psychiatric evaluation of Mr. Marks.
11 Dkt. 9, p. 26; pp. 18-19.

12 As noted above, Mr. Marks has alleged the existence of a serious medical need by
13 alleging that he has the beginnings of skin cancer and has "symptoms of the fact that his brain
14 injury has increased since his arrival." Dkt. 9, p. 3. Mr. Marks fails, however, to allege facts
15 specific to each defendant and how they knew of and disregarded the risk to his health and
16 safety. In assessing whether an official acted with deliberate indifference, the court focuses on
17 what the official actually perceived, not what he should have known. See *Wallis*, 70 F.3d at
18 1077. Mr. Marks was granted leave to amend to assert specific facts as to each defendant on his
19 claim that they failed to provide him with needed medical care. Dkt. 22, p. 11. He has failed to
20 do so. Accordingly, the undersigned recommends that this claim be dismissed.

21 B. *Fifth Amendment Due Process Claim – Defendant Gephardt (Motion to Dismiss Dkt. 17)*

22 Plaintiff's claims against Defendant Gephardt are not related to the limited claim
23 regarding toxic exposure, with the exception of one allegation in his complaint. In his complaint,

1 Mr. Marks alleges that Defendant Gephardt denied him his due process rights under the Fifth
 2 Amendment by failing to provide him with medical care and being deliberately indifferent to his
 3 injury. Dkt. 9, p. 26. He claims that Defendant Gephardt has interfered with the medical orders
 4 issued by a licensed doctor, that she has discontinued orders made by a licensed doctor, that she
 5 knew Mr. Marks was being injured by toxic chemicals, but denied him access to medical
 6 assistance from a dermatologist or oncology specialist by vetoing medical orders issued by a
 7 doctor, and that she interfered with Dr. Rice's psychiatric evaluation of Mr. Marks. *Id.*, pp. 18-
 8 19.

10 Mr. Marks has framed his allegations against Defendant Gephardt as violations of his due
 11 process rights under the Fifth Amendment.² To the extent that Mr. Marks is suing Defendant
 12 Gephardt for conduct stemming solely from events concerning his medical care, those claims
 13 should proceed for violation of the Eighth Amendment (as discussed above). See, e.g., *Patel v.*
 14 *Penman*, 103 F.3d 868, 874 (9th Cir.1996) ("Where a particular amendment provides an explicit
 15 textual source of constitutional protection against a particular sort of government behavior, that
 16 Amendment, not the more generalized notion of substantive due process, must be the guide for
 17 analyzing a plaintiff's claims.") (citations, internal quotations, and brackets omitted), cert.
 18 denied, 520 U.S. 1240, 117 S.Ct. 1845, 137 L.Ed.2d 1048 (1997); *County of Sacramento v.*
 19 *Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 842, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998).

21 Further, and to the extent Mr. Marks is claiming that Defendant Gephardt acted with
 22 deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs, it is unclear whether all of the alleged
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24 ² The Fifth Amendment provides that "[n]o person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due
 25 process of law . . ." The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment forbids the Federal Government to deny
 26 equal protection of the laws. E. g., *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong*, 426 U.S. 88, 100, 96 S.Ct. 1895, 1903, 48 L.Ed.2d
 495 (1976); *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 93, 96 S.Ct. 612, 670, 46 L.Ed.2d 659 (1976); *Weinberger v. Wiesenfeld*,
 420 U.S. 636, 638 n. 2, 95 S.Ct. 1225, 1228, 43 L.Ed.2d 514 (1975); *Bolling v. Sharpe*, 347 U.S. 497, 500, 74 S.Ct.
 693, 694, 98 L.Ed. 884 (1954)." *Vance v. Bradley*, 440 U.S. 93, 95 n. 1, 99 S.Ct. 939, 942, 59 L.Ed.2d 171 (1979).

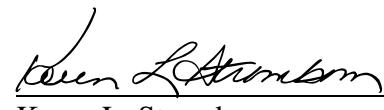
1 actions by Defendant Gephardt are related to Mr. Marks' claim that he was exposed to toxic
2 chemicals. For example, Mr. Marks' claim that Defendant Gephardt "interfered" with a
3 psychiatric evaluation does not allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that Defendant
4 Gephardt's interference amounted to deliberate indifference, that the evaluation was related to
5 Mr. Marks' alleged toxic exposure, or that Mr. Marks suffered harm as a result. Therefore, the
6 court gave Mr. Marks an opportunity to amend his complaint to clarify the constitutional
7 provision at issue and to set forth the nature of his claims against Defendant Gephardt only
8 insofar as they relate to his claim of toxic exposure. Dkt. 22, p. 12. He has failed to do so.

10 *CONCLUSION*

11 Mr. Marks was carefully instructed as to the elements of a Section 1983 action and was
12 given ample opportunity to file an amended pleading to cure the deficiencies set forth in the
13 court's Order to Amend. He has not done so nor has he requested a continuance of the deadline.
14 Construing the complaint in the light most favorable to him and resolving all doubts in his favor,
15 it is clear that has failed to state a claim on which relief may be granted.

17 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim as a matter of law under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The action
18 should be **dismissed without prejudice**. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Rule 72(b) of the
19 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the parties shall have fourteen (14) days from service of this
20 Report and Recommendation to file written objections. *See also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Failure to file
21 objections will result in a waiver of those objections for purposes of appeal. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474
22 U.S. 140 (1985). Accommodating the time limit imposed by Rule 72(b), the Clerk is directed to
23 set the matter for consideration on **April 23, 2010**, as noted in the caption.

1 DATED this 2nd day of April, 2010.
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4 United States Magistrate Judge
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